

portion of the site showed less deposition, averaging 30cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted dark brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Below this is a third layer, consisting of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a moderate density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below these loess deposits and consists of loosely compacted yellow brown sandy loess, with a high density of gravels and cobbles. The remainder of the site area shows considerably more deposition, averaging 60cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 12cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted brown to yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of loosely compacted yellow brown loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

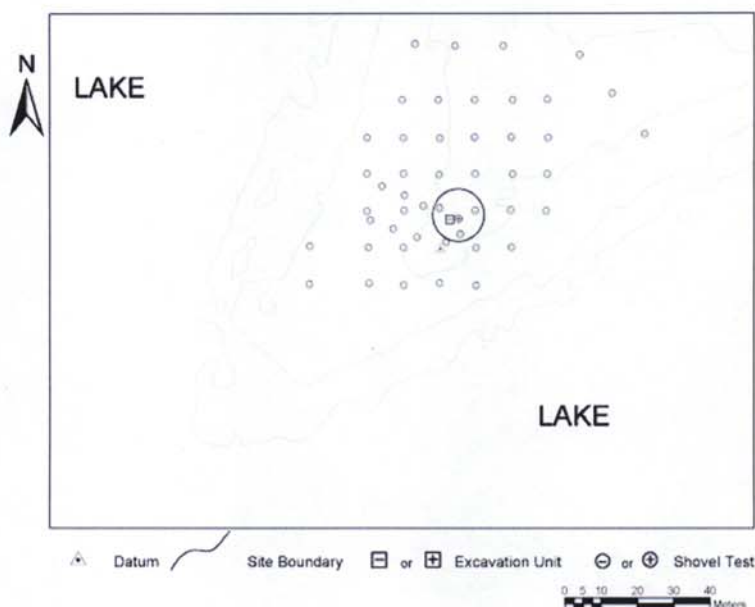


Figure 42. Site map of XMH-00941

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 42 shovel tests produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-00941 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00941 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

XMH-00945

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00945 is located on a northwest-southeast trending glacial moraine. The site has an approximately 200° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the south.

The Alaska Range can be seen to the southwest, Donnelly Dome to the south, and the Granite Mountains to the southeast. The nearest water source is _____, which is located 250m to the west and is visible from the site. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen and dwarf scrub. Surface visibility is approximately 30 percent on the site. The UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-00945 consists entirely of lithic debitage. During evaluation, more than 40 flakes were found on the surface. Additionally, more than 200 flakes were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or the excavation unit. No tools were found at the site. Materials consisted of gray chert, white chert, rhyolite, basalt, and quartz.

Two artifact concentrations were observed on the surface of the site. Concentration one, 5m north of the datum, consists of 15-20 flakes within a 4m area. Concentration two, 20m southwest of the datum, consists of 5-7 flakes within a 2m area. No density plots were placed within the concentrations.

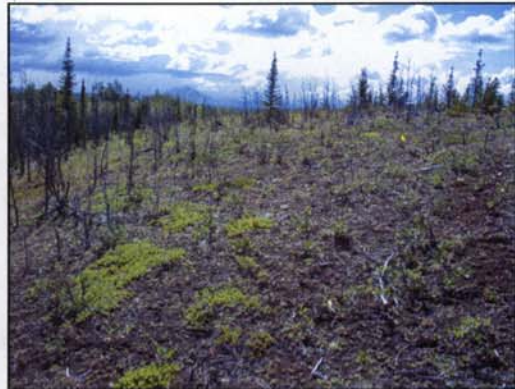


Figure 43. General view of site XMH-00945, facing southwest

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. Two shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals, one along the eastern boundary of the site and one along the southern boundary. A total of 44 shovel tests were excavated at the site. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. A total of 13 shovel tests were positive with artifact densities ranging from one flake to 18 flakes. Subsurface artifacts were found from 2-30cmts.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at site XMH-00945. The test unit was placed 5m north of the datum, to the east of the large surface artifact concentration. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels. The test unit contained more than 200 artifacts recovered from levels one through three and at depths ranging from 1-30cmts. No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness varied from 8-60cm across the site. Soils on the southern portion of the site consisted of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Soil on the northern portion of the site shows more deposition, averaging 40cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles to an average of 30cm. Below this is a third layer consisting of moderately compacted yellow brown loess, also with a low density of gravels and cobbles, to an average depth of 40cm. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

More than 250 artifacts were recovered from XMH-00945. More than 40 flakes were recovered from the surface and more than 200 were recovered from below the surface. No tools have yet been found at the site; however, the size of the subsurface component at XMH-00945 is large and there is a strong possibility of encountering tools through further investigations. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 60m x 50m.

Site XMH-00945 is an intact, buried site at which late stage lithic reduction occurred. With such a large amount of buried cultural material, and no loss of integrity, XMH-00945 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

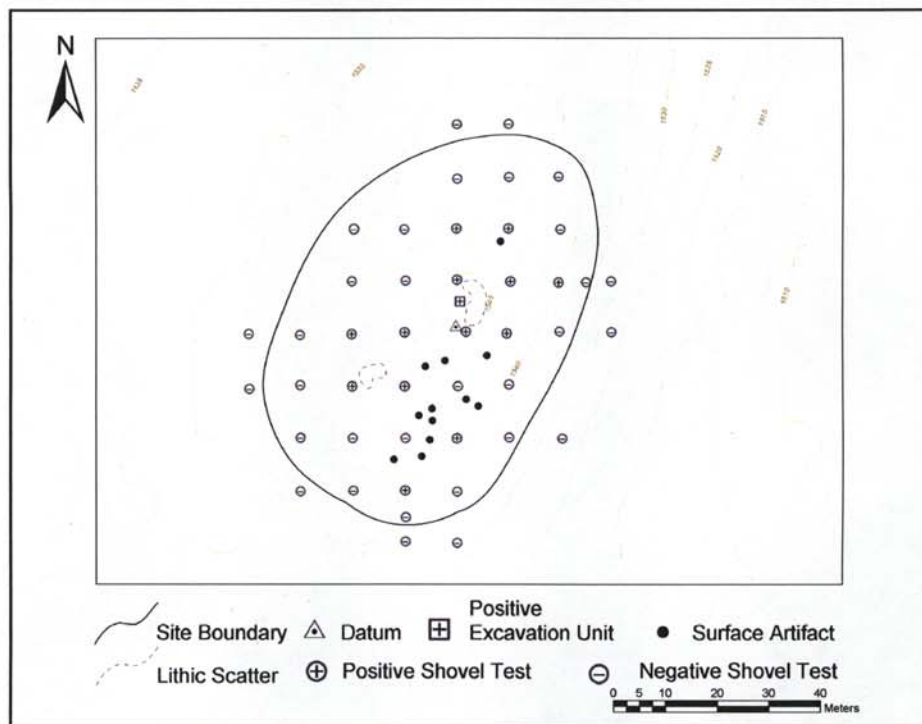


Figure 44. Site map of XMH-945

XMH-00948

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00948 is located on an east-west trending ridge. The viewshed at the site is 180° to the south. The Alaska Range is visible to the southwest and Donnelly Dome can be seen to the southeast. The nearest water source is _____, which is located 250m to the north-northeast. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen, grasses and low scrub. Surface visibility at the site is limited to 50 percent. A

two-track road runs through the site. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-00948 consists of five artifacts recorded from the surface. Site XMH-00948 was identified during a 2002 phase 1 survey as consisting of two biface fragments and one uniface observed on the surface. The two biface fragments refit into one banded gray chert lanceolate projectile point. The larger piece of the point is 79.6mm long, 25mm wide, 8.4mm thick, and weighs 20.3g. The smaller piece of the point is 34.9mm long, 22.91mm wide, 8mm thick, and weighs 7.7g. A unifacial chert scraper was also found. The scraper is 28.8mm long, 21.4mm wide, 6.2mm thick, and weighs 4.8g. The projectile point and the scraper were collected in 2002. During the 2004 evaluation of the site, two more flakes were located. One red chert flake was located on the exposed ground at the top of the moraine. A second chert flake was found on the surface, next to a two-track road, at the base of the moraine.



Figure 45. General view of site XMH-00948, facing west



Figure 46.
Refitted
lanceolate point
from XMH-00948

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. Five shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals at the base of the moraine, in the area where the projectile point and scraper were found during survey. A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated, none of which contained cultural material. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 50m.

No 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-00948 because no subsurface artifacts were found during shovel testing. Soil thickness varied from 0-70cm in depth across the site. The top and southern edge of the moraine have sustained considerable wind erosion, and soil deposition averaged only 10cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Glacial till is encountered below this organic horizon and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. Soils on the northern portion of the moraine show more deposition, averaging 50cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess that is present to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of a light yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 28 shovel tests produced a total of only five surface artifacts. This finding suggests that XMH-00948 is a small surface site. The area where the tools were located is heavily disturbed by a two-track road and has lost integrity. The paucity of cultural material and lack of integrity indicates that XMH-00948 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

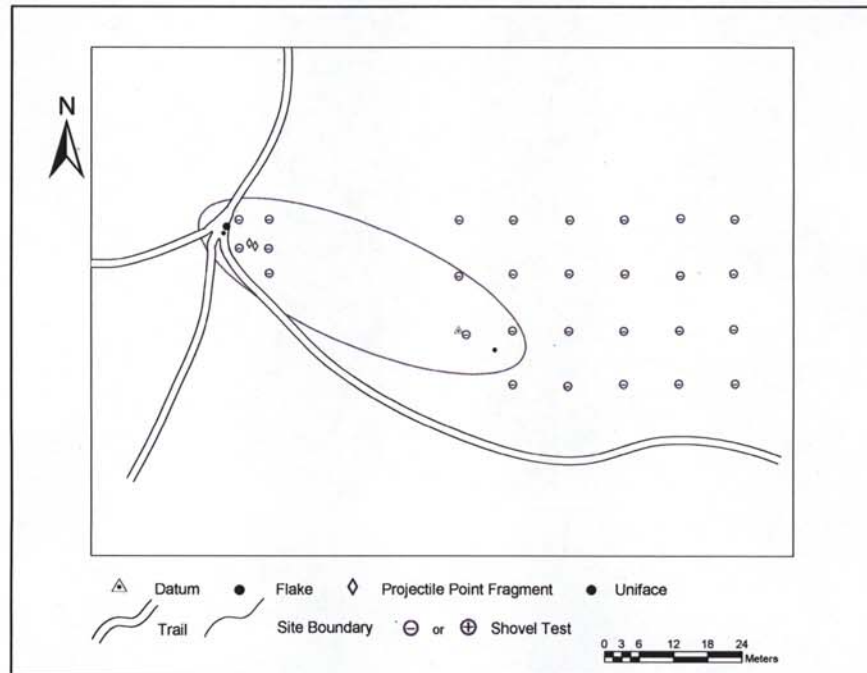


Figure 47. Site map of XMH-00948

XMH-01092

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-01092 is located on a narrow northwest-southeast trending ridge. There are not any good landmarks visible in any direction due to tree cover. There is a very small and nearly dry pond visible approximately 30m to the southwest.

is located approximately 500m to the southwest. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen and low scrub. There is good ground cover with no surface visibility at the site. UTM coordinates for the site are:



Figure 48. General view of site XMH-01092, facing southwest

Site XMH-01092 consists of 66 artifacts. No artifacts were found on the surface of the site. Seven flakes were found in one shovel test pit excavated in the 2003 phase 1